The committee should be governed by the same desire. If a majority of that body favor a particular man, of what advantage would be his nomination if he is defeated? We have no voters to lose, and the driving off a few would defeat the nominee. Therefore we urge the committee to make the manner of appointing delegates as acceptable as possible to all that we may be assured part of any community with the principle of of a victory.

We have so plainly stated the nature of the plan that to this time prevails in committee that a restatement of our views would be regarded supererogatory. The plan is well understood, we believe. It is one offensive to the country. The counties expect to be met as they propose to meet us. They do not come as units; they come with different favorites, and expect so to be met by delegates from Richmond. If they are not-if they come with divided delegations and meet Richmond with a solid body casting its vote for one man, they will at once conclude that they have encountered a concerted scheme for their enthralment and deteat by the voice of the city. It will at oace incense them and inspire such a feeting of discontent that it cannot possibly be conciffated. Defeat follows as a matter of course

It must be remembered that Richmond joins with many counties in this matter. The voice of her people in reference to all the names to be presented to the Convention should be represented in that body just as are represented the voters of various views in the counties. The Richmond delegates, speaking for the people, under this rule would vote for several persons. This would satisfy all, and there would be no complaint; but rothing short of this will content the people of the district. Without it there must be defeat; and this, we repeat could be satisfactory to nobody-assuredly not to the triends of the man nominated.

A Little Stir-The Third Term.

Governor Kempen's letter, plainly setting forth very good reasons why the South would gladly continue a good and honest President-one who faithfully administers the Constitution and laws to the very great relief of an oppressed people, for three or Government that denied us equality and outlaws to prey upon honest industry and right under the Constitution, is attracting a keep the country in fear. little attention at the North. The wise Tri bune of New York does not like it, and, as is often the case with persons who don't like t sings, preceeds to disparage the Governor, his talents, his style, and even goes so far as answers in brackets: to cast a little ridicule upon our people, representing them as having idle time and

It is facetions about the visit of the Governor to the President, and is reminded by it of the story of the grocer who boasted of a visit from a poet, saying, apologetically, that he liked to "know all sorts" of people. Very good; and it may be added that Goversor Kemper goes farther than the grocer in liking to tell some people things that they

How is it with the Tribune? Has it a nomince that it asks if there is not such a thing as "principle" in nominating a man for the presidency? If that paper wishes to fix Governor Kempen's man may not the Governor retort by asking who is your man?

Principle, indeed! How much is there among porthern politicians? Will not the " five loaves and the two fishes" define them to be just seven and no more? Has Conkling any more? Has Morton? Has the Trilaine? We tell them all this: That there is a question of the welfare of the country that will override all their little schemes. A people who have been tredden into the dust-a country that has been pillaged and oppressed by party and personal stratagems, and robberies of public treasure, may well hail with joy a man who rises above party and devotes his will and influence to the good of his country. If such a man appears in the political arena the South willsmost heartily vote for him for many terms, and from its experience will dread a change which may give them a bad ruler. The risk is too great. Yes, if it extended to his continuation in office during his lite.

"If this be treason, make the most of it." The oppressed sometimes find a protection in one tyrant, and that is a glorious relief from the tyranny of the many. This lesson, taught by history, is one that disturbs some people more than any such thing as "princi. ple," with which the tricks of politicians have nothing to do except so far as it may be found that a principle may subserve their

The curvy politicians will make a great mistake by fixing upon somebody that is to be favored by General KEMPER or the South for two or seven terms. It is with the leading men of the times to speculate upon the motive which prompts this sentiment in the breast of an oppressed and outraged people and upon the best means to treat those people to conciliate them and restore harmony and peace to the Union. For those men who are ready to do this we of the South will go most heartily and decidedly, and if the politicians will not take measures for this purpose, we shall welcome with heart and hand the one man who, rising above the miscrable passions and ambitions of the hour, shall prefer his country to party, his nation to the mean devices of the politicians.

Philadelphia has the Fourth in hand. She is making it a specialty with a view to 1876. So the telegram of Saturday morning announced that the day was to be celebrated in that city "with unusual spirit." This "unusual spirit" mainly consisted in the pose there was not much spirit, "usual" or ral Manone does not secure to our people belongs to the people, and not to General "unusual," in that feature; and it would be rather an up-hill celebration that is entirely lives. We would say more, but this will do their convenience, and not merely to furnish practicable, for the purpose of organizing devoid of the "usual spirit."

Governor Kemper's Letter. The New York Herald seems to understand Governor Kempen's letter better than does the Tribune. At least the Herald rests it far more intelligently and justly than does the Tribune. We extract from the Herald's long article the two passages below, which reflect a correct understanding of the letter, as well as the spirit in which that pa-

"The most signal vindication of the sage

tendency is found in the manifesto of Gov

per reviews it:

ernor Kemper, of Virginia, printed in the Richmond journals of yesterday. This pop ular Conservative Governor had been ac cused of favoring a third election of Presi dent Grant, and he has telt constrained to come before the public and define his posi The Governor deprecates, as al American citizens deprecate, a third election of President Grant, and he reconciles hun self to it only as a choice of evils. \* \* The people of many parts of the South would welcome enlightened imperialism as a relie from the evils of universal suffrage, where the majority which controls the Government is an uneducated community, just let loose from generations of slavery. Nothing could

be so calculated to disgust the intelligent universal suffrage as the kind of rule which has prevailed in the South since the success of the reconstruction measures."

Strong Argument for Hanging. The following sentence commences a very sarnest paragraph in the New York Tribune of Friday :

"Statisticians have decided, we believe that a sentence to the penicentiary for life ubstantially means, under the easy conditions attaching to pardons in most of the States, an average imprisonment of from our to six years. The Tribune then proceeds to commen

indignantly upon the sending of the murderer Gill to the penitentiary for life. GILL committed a most deliberate and brutal murder, which was decided to be murder in the first degree, and he was sent to prison for life. Now the Tribune is apprehensive that Gr. will be pardoned after a time, and thus escape the punishment due no such chance of escaping punishment would have been offered to him. Now we may suppose he will be in a short time returned into society to kill somebody else; for when a man's hand gets in he is apt to try his skill again. The figures of the statisticians furnish the

could be adduced. Murderers should be put beyond the power to do barm and beyond the reach of the pardoning power, that society may be protected permanently from them. The public peace, the public virtue, and safety, require that laws for their protee tion should be efficient, and that they should be rigidly enforced. Hang murderers and of Banquo, and excites their "special wonwhip petty thieves. Do this faithfully, with- der." We have not consulted General Grant out respect to race, color, and previous con- yet, and cannot tell what we shall do. Meandition of servitude, and there will be fewer murderers, and thieves will make themselves | tience," and know that there are worse very scarce. Away with your mock philan- things in this country than the "third thropy, which would only increase the dan- term." even seven terms, rather than submit to a gers to society and increase the number of

> Catechism Answered. We find in the Whig of Saturday the fol-

lowing catechism, which we insert with our Express Categusm .- If two or more rail-

roads can interchange ordinary freights, why may they not interchange light parcels? [Because they won't.]

If A can run an express over B and C's roads, what prevents B and C from running an express over their own roads? [Their determination "not to."]

If Adams Express can and does interbange express freights with other express companies in the North and West, what is here in the climate, soil, and water of the South to prevent like interchange with express companies in Virginia, &c.?

[Ozone or Mahone, we suppose.] A railroad having no connections of its line of route, running its own express, apis refused, and then seeks relief from a railroad company leading to that city, and is sideration. Query: Who is to blame for failure to afford express facilities to that city, the company asking for or the companies re fusing business relations? Who is the better triend of the people, a company which refuses the privilege to a monopoly to extert from the residents on its line of road, or the monopoly which would punish all to secure the exclusive privilege of "the daughter of the horse-leech?"

[We cannot better suit an answer to this than by reproducing a quotation from the Wytheville Enterprise, a very intelligent journal, printed immediately upon the

line of the A., M. and O. R. R.: THE CARD OF THE RICHMOND MERCHANTS. From the following paper, put forth and signed by about one hundred of the leading merchants and business men of the city of Richmond, it will be seen that our view of the subject is pretty much the same as that taken by them. The paper sets forth in a calm and dignified manner the grievances complained of, and we hope will have the desired effect in promoting trade relations between the merchants of Richmond and the business men of our section. We know that if the sentiment of our people could be taken in a similar way, it would as loudly as the signers to the paper below be pet experiments, but insist that they stand heard to say, "Give us express facilities aside and let the car of progress pass on. with Richmond, and we will deal with her in preference to cities beyond the limits of press business reminds us of the juror who Virginia." If there is no other way to help us "on to Richmond" let the "toreign invader" come to our rescue and assist us in putting into practical operation the cry of

THE NEW POSTAL LAW .- The Post-office Gazette for July summarizes what the new post-office bill accomplishes, as follows: 1. him, and say, in effect, that he is the great I Prepayment of newspaper postage after January 1, 1875. 2. Gives free delivery to all newspapers, to subscribers only (daily, semi-weekly, weekly, monthly, or quarterly), an express agent myself under Mahone's within the county in which they are printed system. Having an extended acquaintance, and published from July 1, 1874. 3. Makes a uniformity in all matter other than newspapers, as third-class, limited to four pounds points along the Atlantic, Mississippi and at one cent for each two ounces.

·Virginia for Virginiaus."]

All of which has been stated in the Dispatch over and over again. All papers now (to-day) circulate free in the counties wherein they are printed, and receive their The whole system of express on the Atlan-

It is due to General MAHONE, it is due to this city, it is due to ourselves, that we should say this morning that it is wrong that mustering in line for review by the Mayor this city should be deprived of express fa- learn, and will be forced to learn, before his caof ten thousand temperance men. We sup- cilities. We say, furthermore, that if Gene- reer terminates; and chief among them is that

It would do no good. There is nothing a Treasury, as worthy of its especial commen- About that time the employer would dis- Sun. the length of sermons, which may kind the length of sermons, which may kind the length of sermons, which may kind the length of sermons and invited through these gradations of ownership, and has settled down into "my road." It is fine crop. We have only heard two or three farmers speak adversely to this.—Roanoke from Von Hoffman & Co. The Secretary

Mississippi and Onio railroad have gone and report the crop as being fine, though not fully up to their expectations. We suppose the larger portion of the wheard two or three farmers speak adversely to this.—Roanoke from Von Hoffman & Co. The Secretary

Mississippi and Onio railroad have gone and the farmers generally anticipate a very pose the larger portion of the wheat crop of our county (Carroll) will be harvested during the country and report the crop as being fine, though not fully up to their expectations. We suppose the larger portion of the wheat crop pose the larger portion of the wheat crop of our county (Carroll) will be harvested during the country and report the crop as being fine, though not fully up to their expectations. We suppose the larger portion of the wheat crop of our county (Carroll) will be harvested during the country of the profits of the last six months, asyable to the stockholders on sold after through these gradations of ownership, and has settled down into "my road." It is fine crop. We have only heard two or three farmers speak adversely to this.—Roanoke ring the country (Carroll) will be harvested during the country of the profits of the last six months, asyable to the stockholders on sold after through these gradations of ownership, and not fully up to their expectations. We suppose the larger portion of the week, and the farmers generally and the far

declined to accept any bid until all had a chance to make their offers. " In the meantime," says the Tribune, "Von Hoppman & Co. withdrew their bid, in the interest, it is believed, of another house whose bld the Secretary was strongly urged to acto have conformed to this urgent advice,

and this it is which the Tribune likes very much as showing what the Secretary is made of. That paper says that the Secretary "is " not likely to be swerved from his work by city which had a prompt perception of this the devices of any foreign or domestic syndicate." Which, while it is very complimentary to Mr. Bristow, means that some officer of the Treasury in the past has been swerved from his work." This indication of the disposition of Mr. Brisrow will be gratifying to a people whose public officials have been often far too much "swerved."

THE HARMLESSNESS OF THE COMET.-There are not a few people even now-a-days who are afraid of comets. Nothing but the remains of ancient superstition invests those erratic bodies with so much interest. Read, therefore, what a high authority, Professor EASTMAN, of the National Observatory at better for all parties. Don't you think so? Washington, says:

"The reports about the disasters which will occur should the comet's tail come in contact with the earth are purely sensational, since t is well known that stars as small as the ninth magnitude have been distinctly observed through the densest portion of the nucleus of comets. No influence whatever on the weather, the climate, or the health of the inhabitants of our planet from comets has ever been determined. It is surprising that intelligent men can indulge in such absurdities. I do not believe that this comet. for instance, in its nearest approach to the earth, will have as much effect upon its atmosphere, in any quarter, as a cyclone or thunder-shower on our Atlantic coast has upon the atmosphere over San Francisco. " And are comets never anything but at-

tenuated gas? "Never anything more so far as they have been carefully observed. Through the nucleus of the comet of 1861 I saw stars of the ninth magnitude, and the nucleus of this appears quite as transparent. Indeed, this is but a fourth-class comet at best, and its to his horrible crime. If he had been hung | nucleus is so attenuated that if reduced to a ball or solid matter you could probably hold it in the palm of your hand." "How much longer to us will this comet

be visible?" "To the Atlantic States it will begin to be pretty well down to the horizon at twilight about the 12th of this month. On the Pa citic slope, particularly down towards Mazatlar, it will be visible for some days longer strongest argument in favor of hanging that and a month hence they will probably beable to see it in Australia. But a month hence this comet will have swept over millions of miles in its retirement or repulsion from the sun."

> The "THIRD TERM" is a terrible apparition to sundry northern Presidents in embryo. It comes before them like the ghost time let tuem "possess their souls in pa-

Dr. W. H. RUFFNER has been a brevet Dr. for a long time. He is now a real one.

The Mahone Express-A Scathing Letter. The following seems to be rather long in

aching us, but we have just received it: Petersburg, 23d June, 1874. service for the people of Southside Virginia question, that I cannot forbear writing you word of cheer and good-will from the old Cockade City. The writer was an original consolidationist -- a friend and advocate of all the schemes of Mahone which resulted in the formation and establishment of the great Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio All that he knew of railroads he learned at the feet of William Mahone; and it was only when the said Mahone "went back" upon his own principle of consolidation, which, if worthy of the name of principle, was not and could not been returned by him to the House of Conbe decided by the points of the compass, that he took issue with him and realized days prescribed by the Constitution, it bethat it was his line, and his line only, and came a law without his approval. through his line, himself, and himself only, siness to that city for business relations and that inspired his every public act and aspiration; that under the cry of "Virginia for Virginians," under his pretentious claims put aside as a matter too trivial for its con- of intensified Virginianism, there was hid the will to promote the schemes only of self and seltistmess. that "this par excellence Virginian's sun business to attack the express abomination some days after their maturity. of Mahone's line as destructive to all proper commercial intercourse between Southside and Southwest Virginia with the capital city of the State, he declined to do so on the ground that he believed the evil would correct itself; that the stupidest of railroad managers would by short experience see the wrong he was inflicting upon the public and hasten to correct it. But years have rolled on and the people have suffered every inconvenience, and yet the bullheadedness of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad management maintains its false and fatal position. I am of those who believe that the stances by the very office itself, railroads belong to the people, and not to a man or management; and when an official ceases to regard the public will and convenience, the sooner he is dispensed with the better. He is a clog in the wheels of progress and a general public nuisance.

We have no time to wait upon any such gentry for the trial of Utopian theories, or The position of Mahone in regard to this excompanions were the most obstinate of men; that they would not by all his arguments be led to a verdict, but differed with him unanimously. He would have the Petersburg and Weldon road, the Richmond and Petersburg Alexandria road, the Lynchburg and Danville road, all to bow down and worship Am in railroad management in Virginia. In

the meantime, while he is arguing with his eleven opponents, the people are suffering. Messrs. Editors, I have gotten to be quite I have received many letters from as far off Baltimore Sun, 4th. as Alabama, requesting me to pay express and forward bundles from this point to no chance under the Mahone system. If fruit or picked fowls they will rot unless the shipper has some friend to forward them upon the Atlantic, Mississippi and Obio railroad. rage upon the people-a nuisance which should be abated; and the people will not the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad What a great thing it would be for the world if preachers would only listen occal storage.

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What

Centralization. To the Editors of the Dispatch :

So long as the States, especially of the South, continue to claim any rights whatever as against the Federal Government. just so long will they provoke and keep alive that antagonism which, whenever accept at once." The Secretary seems not tively displayed, crushes the States and retards their development. On the other hand, a general and sincere submission to the central authority will at once bring about change of feeling. Protection and some thing like affection, will replace the contemptuous arrogance with which we have been familiar since the war. A new slavery will come about. The Government will care for its property (the States) much as the master in old times cared for his negroes. This is putting it offensively, but truthfully.

I now believe that there will be another and a worse war about States' rights. The South will not inaugurate it, but will probably be on the side of the Government when it occurs. This is my belief, for which I cannot give a satisfactory reason, and it may be set aside as worthless.

In any event the country will hold to gether a good while. So long as it does hold together the Gowernment at Washington will be supreme, and the less said at the South about States' rights, and the less written, the

ABREST OF E. M. YERGER-ALLEGED EM BEZZLEMENT .- E. M. Yerger, well known in Baltimore and Mississippi, was arrested last night by police officer Gault, of the central station, on the charge of embezzlement of \$20,000 from J. H. Maddox, formerly of Virginia, but of late doing business in Baltimore. Being taken to the middle district police station, Yerger was locked up in one of the cells on the upper tier, and remained confined during all last night, notwithstanding the efforts of friends to secure a release.

The warrant for his arrest was issued by Justice Hagerty, on the oath of J. H. Maddox, who stated that he had given Yerger, as his attorney, \$20,000 in securities some time since, for which, as he alleges, he bad a receipt. It having come to his knowledge, as he alleges, that Yerger had sold the bonds, he asked payment, which was refused. Of course this accusation is only an az parte statement. A hearing will take place to-day. when the facts on both sides will probably come out fully. Yerger has been living in Baltimore several years, having come from Mississippi to engage in the publication of the Evening Journal, which he, with others, established and run a very short while .-Baltimore Sun.

[" Established?"]

RELIEF OF SAVINGS BANKS FROM TAXATION. An impression seems to have been made that the bill for the relief of savings institutions having no capital stock and doing business sorely for the benefit of depositors, failed to become a law at the late session of Congress, but such is not the case, as the bill passed both houses and was approved by the President on the 22d of June. It provides that no further collection of internal revenue taxes shall be made on the earnings of sayings banks or institutions for saving having no capital stock and doing no other business than receiving deposits, to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit of the parties making such deposits, without profit or compensation to the association or company, whether the earnings of the same have been or may bereafter be divided annually, semi-annually, or at any period.

Late in the session Congress passed an act explanatory of the act of June 30, 1864, providing that all deposits made in institutions now existing, which do business only as savings banks and are recognized as such by the laws of their respective States or by Congress, shall be exempt from taxation, the same as deposits in savings institutions having no capital, although they have a capital stock or bond for the additional security of their depositors, and pay dividends thereon; Editors of the Dispatch, -- You have said and no tax shall be assessed upon the deso many good things and done such noble posits made in such institutions or collected of them on said deposits, provided that all the of late in your gallant fight on the express profits of such savings banks, less than the afore-mentioned dividends on stock, not exceeding at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, are divided among the depositors, and that the capital stock is invested only in the vesting the deposits; and interest at the rate of not less than four and a half per cent. be paid in all cases to their depositors to be make good, if necessary, from the capital stock.

This act was presented to the President on June 6th for approval, and not having gress, in which it originated, within the ten

AGENTS-RENEWAL PREMIUMS, &c.-The case of Busby cs. the North American Life Iusurance Company of New York, which was tried a few months ago, before the Superior Court of this city, has been lately decided force of the remark of another when he said by the Court of Appeals. This case excited considerable interest at the time of its trial rises and sets within the concave of bis own | because of the large number of persons who small ambition." When, years ago, the had been in the habit of paying their renewwriter was called upon by leading men of al premiums to agents here and elsewhere

> The rulings of the Superior Court on the various questions have all been affirmed. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Judge Alvey, and decided the following points :

> 1st. The court holds that a policy having once lapsed by the failure of the assured to pay the premium within the prescribed period, no usage can be shown by which agents are in the habit of receiving premiums afterwards in violation of the terms of the policy, no matter how general may be the custom, or even if permitted in previous in-2d. The court approved of the permission

given to read the letter of attorney of the general agent, as showing his authority, although it may be permitted to those insured to show that they knew nothing of its limitations and were not bound by them, but relied on the mode of dealing with the pub-3d. The third point is probably the most

important in settling in Maryland that no agent, no matter whether general or special, who has not the power to make original conprotested before the court that his eleven tracts of insurance for a corporation, has authority to waive a forfeiture or revive a policy once lapsed.

4th. The court held that in this particular case the receipt of the premium, without notice of the circumstances under which it was road, the Danville road, the Orange and paid, particularly as the first information came to the home office after the death of the insured, constituted no waiver.

5th. That the notice which was sent to the assured of the maturity of the premium and of the necessity of a new medical examination, to be approved at the home office, was such notice as informed the assured that the agent had no power to waive the forfeiture and receive the premium after the due day.

MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI-COLONEL WHIT-COMB. - Lieutenant-Coionel H. G. Wright, Ohio railroad. Perishable property stands Lieutenant-Colonel B. S. Alexander, and Major C. B. Comstock, of the corps of engineers, United States army; Professor Henry Mitchell, of the United States coast survey T. E. Sickles, W. Milnor Roberts, and H. D Whitcomb, who have been appointed by the tic, Mississippi and Ohio is a consummate out- President a board of engineers, under the provisions of the act of June 23d, for the purpose of making a survey of the mouth of forget the Dispatch, which has so ably and the Mississippi river with a view to deterso nobly advocated reformation. There are mine the best method of obtaining and mainseveral salutary lessons which Mahone must taining a depth of water sufficient for the purposes of commerce, either by a canal from deepening one or more of the natural outlets, was directed to assemble at New York these facilities he will repent it as long as he William Mahone. It was constructed for on the 20th instant, or as soon thereafter as two ascensions each week until the twelve bloated salaries to officials. The old Vir- and entering upon the performance of their in the Hippodrome, from whence the ascenginian overseer used to speak to his employer duties. Lieutenant-Colonel Wright is designing will be made. It will costabout \$2,500,

[From the New York Tribune, 3d.] Kemper's Apology.

It is hardly worth while to waste much ingenuity in assigning motives for Governor Kemper's letter giving what may be called for want of a better word, his views in re gard to a second receiection of General Grant He seems to be a man of limited intelligence and unlimited personal vanity, with stronger taste for public life than is justified by his capacity for it. He has evidently peen greatly pleased by the gossip current in

Richmond that be and his friend

nel Mosby were arranging a third term movement would which Conservatives in Southern body over to General Grant, and the opportunity to define seizes his position. In that fussy luxuriance of diction so dear to men of his calibre, he wraps his intentions away out of sight, and leaves no hint of any purpose he may have in future. But as there is a good deal to much leisure at this time in the South, his letter will be read and talked about in many thousand bar-rooms and on countless pave ments in the twilight, by citizens with oper collars and tilted chairs, and hearts devoted to the public good, "Kemper's position is thus made a matter of public interest, and as long as Kemper vails it in mystery he is sure of a wide and gratifying notoriety. He is, of course, opposed to a third term

on principle; but in view of certain contingencies, if General Grant would come out strong against the civil-rights bill and then somehow get nominated against some miscreant who is in favor of it, and then if the Conservative party, as a whole, should go for Grant, then Kemper would also go for him. but with a protest on his lips against the third-term principle," This is no new position for Kemper. He said sometime ago to his friend Mosby, and was so greatly pleased with the saying that he prints it anew, "It were better to elect Grant the third and the seventh term than go under Hughes and his negroes." This is the only point of Mr. Kemper's manifesto. His friend, Colonel Mosby, may be presumed to have brought from the White House the assurance "that Grant is no more nigger than you or me. Indeed, the impression was general among the Conservatives in Washington that the President would have vetoed the civilrights bill if it had been passed by Congress. Acting upon this supposition, the Governor declares that though he does not believe in third terms as regular things, and does not like the President's financial action, nor his interference in local affairs at Petersburg, yet if it should come to a square issue between Mr. Sumner or Mr. Wilberforce and General Grant, and the General were running on the straight Conservative ticket, he would be compelled to vote reluctantly, to use his own expression, for the "third-termer."

The Governor has also been much gratified at the public notice given to his visit to the President while in Washington. He seems to think there was a high degree of moral courage involved in the act, and has no hesitation in saying that the interview was creditable both to himself and the President." Each of them indulged in a style of conversation which the Governor characterizes as "square and manly"; and yet the Governor, in referring to the interview, appears to think that it was rather infra dig. for him to call on the President, and he spelters himself behind the Conservative platform to excuse the equivocal act. The tone of his explanation is that of a prosperous grocer who tells you he had a poet to dinner with him yesterday, and adds, airtly I like to know all sorts. The letter is of no consequence except as

showing the kind of influences at work to effect the reelection of the President, and the utter absence in the minds of the second grade of politicians of any idea that there is such a thing as principle involved in nominations to high office, or any relation between the candidate and his antecedents. Here is the Governor of an important State, one of the few which have not tallen entir ly into the hands of the rascals who have plundered and robbed the South, elected solely to oppose the tendencies of the dominant party, whose leader and representa-tive is the President, now coolly suggesting that the President shall hold his tongue on the civil-rights bill, and seek a Democratic nomination for a third term, reserving, however, the privilege of voting for him or not, as he may think proper when the time comes. So far as General Grant is concerned, there is no reason why he should not be nominated by one party with as much propriety as by another. H accepted the Republican nomination in 1868 merely because he was sure of an election. If he should imagine that the Democrats have a fair chance of electing their candidate next time there would be no especial moral wreuch for him in running as their nominee. But this consideration will probably not stand materially in his way in the work of manipulating the Republican nomination in th mean while, and as Mr. Kemper has only advertised rather than committed himself there

is no harm done on either side. We publish the terrible traitorous letters of Governor Kemper, about which so much has been said. We see nothing in them to condemn. The first was written during the gubernatorial campaign-the latter since. We think Governor Kemper is fairly, honestly, and truly carrying out the spirit and letter of the Conservative platform. We judge Grant impartially by his actions-not tie ourselves to his coat-tail. The statement, as made by Mr. Wedderburn in his communication, is very unfair. We think this attack upon the fair fame of our Governor will recoil upon the heads of those who have attempted to traduce his fair name. No act of his during his candidacy or his administration has in the least damaged his reputation. We have cause to be proud of him, and if he be but as true in the future as the past, surely no factious, small opposition can carry the good people of our State away from so good and true a man .- Warren Sen-

Governor Kemper's letter most effectually squelches the "Wedderburn fiasco." We admire every syllable of it, and as long as he entertains the opinions expressed therein we will stick to him through thick and thin. The letter speaks for itself, and it is not necessary, therefore, for us to say more in reference to it .- Fredericksburg Star.

BARNUM'S BALLOON PROJECT .- [From the New York Times, July 3d.]-Mr. Barnum's project to send a balloon across the Atlantic is beginning to take shape in an experimental way. His faith in an easterly current is not quite fixed and abiding, and so he has determined to test the matter thoroughly before building the large balloon which is to undertake the transatlantic journey. With this view, a balloon of smaller dimensions has been built, and Mr. Donaldson has been trusted with guidance of the affair. The balloon was made at Syracuse, is constructed of silk, and will contain about 30,000 cubic feet of gas. It is the intention of Mr. Donaldson to make twelve experimental trips in this balloon with the view of determining the question as to the existence of an casterly current, remaining up each time from twenty-four to fortyeight hours. The balloon is, of course, provided with all the instruments necessary for determining altitude, the course of the wind, temperature, &c. It is also provided with a boat made of some substance in the nature of India rubber, to be prepared for the emergency of falling into the sea. If, in each of the twelve ascensions, Mr. Donaldson falls upon an easterly current, the point will be considered settled and the building of the large balloon will be proceeded with immediately. The new balloon is at present at Syracuse, and will probably said river to the waters of the Gulf, or by be brought to New York on Monday. The first ascension will take place, in all likelibood, on the 7th, and after that there will be are completed. The balloon will be inflated

harvesting their wheat during the week,

Died at Linwood. Goodhland county, on Thursday morning. July 2d, E.L. N. EDMONDS, daughter of Charles F. and Emily Barksdaic, aged one year seven months and eleven days.

"Suffer little children to come unto me and for old them not, for of such is the kingdom of her

SPECIAL NOTICES. REDUCTION! REDUCTION!!

HANDSOME FAN CHAINS reduced to 25c., son of which were sold at 75c. ; COLLAR and CUFF-BUTTONS cheaper than

JET JEWELRY of all kinds; POMADE5 at cost;

JET, PEARL, NICKEL-PLATED, and STEEL LEVY BROTHERS'. SLIDES, at Try the new BATH SOAP, and you won't be com celled to dive after it when you bath e.

DRESS GOODS. DRESS GOODS

DRESS GOODS will be sold will be sold will be sold AT REDUCED PRICES, AT REDUCED PRICES. AT REDUCED PRICES. At LEVY BROTHERS'. At LEVY BROTHERS'.

At LEVY BROTHERS'. MARSEILLES QUILTS. HONEY-COMB QUILTS. CROCHET QUILTS. BRIDAL QUILTS. ALHAMBRA QUILTS, at

LEVY BROTHERS'. Try COLGATE'S BATH SOAP. It floats on the water.

LADIES' READY-MADE DRESSES. Prices marked down to close out the stock o hand.

full assertment of LADIES' GARMENTS of every description at LEVY BROTHERS.

When you bathe use COLGATE'S FLOATING BATH SOAP. FLOATING SOAP FOR THE BATH manufactured by Colgate & Co. Price, 50c, for a box of three cakes, or 20c, for a single cake

OLGATE'S LAVENDER WATER reduced to

70c. per bottle: OLGATE'S VIOLET WATER reduced to 850 per bottle: COLGATE'S HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS 50c. per bottle; COLGATE'S TOILET and LAUNDRY SOAP very cheap at

LEVY BROTHERS'. A large assortment of FANS and FAN CHAINS

IRON GRENADINES, IRON GRENADINES. IRON GRENADINES, in all qualities, In all qualities. in all qualities. at reduced prices. at reduced prices, at reduced prices. LEVY BROTHERS'. LEVY BROTHERS'. LEVY BROTHERS.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS, in all qualities, in all qualities. in all qualities. at great bargains, at great bargains, at great bargains LEVY BROTHERS LEVY BROTHERS.

BLACK SILKS,

BUY YOUR DRESS GOODS at LEVY BROTHERS', Buy your DRESS GOODS at LEVY BROTHERS' Buy your DRESS GOODS at LEVY BROTHERS' COLGATE'S FLOATING BATH SOAP is a lux

MALTHOPTONIQUE.

We have just received another and full supply of BUETON'S ENGLISH EXTRACT of MALT and HOPS, which has been so faverably prescribed by our best physicians as a tonic in general debility, wakefulness, nervousness, &c. MEADE & BAKER,

Dispensing Pharmacists, 919 Main street.

EF SELF-DEFENCE .- To a criminal neglect of preventive medication may be ascribed a majority of the ailments which affect humanity. It is a well-ascertained fact, resting on the experience feeble system in such a state of defence that it will mwholesome water, excessive heat, damp, cold sudden changes of temperature, &c. Yet there ar thousands of persons fiving in perpetual peril from one or more of these causes who recklessly omit t this famous vegetable antidote affords. Intermittent and billious remittent fevers, rheumatism. general debility, nervous weakness, and irregularities of the stomach, bowels, and liver, would b comparatively unknown if this palatable specific were in universal use in the districts where they principally prevail. jy 2 deod&w1w

BUDD DOBLE'S CONDITION POWDERS.—The most experienced horsemen use t. For sale everywhere.

MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS SAVINGS BANK. RICHMOND, July 6, 1874. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after July Sth. WILLIAM A. JENKINS, jy 6-6t Cashier.

PLANTERS NATIONAL BANK, RICHMOND, Va., July 3, 1874. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, free from all taxes.

W. R. QUARLES, iv 4-3t

Cashler. jy 4-3t

OFFICE OF THE VIRGINIA HOME INSURANCE COMPANT, JULY 2, 1874. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this COMPANY have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT-free of taxes-payable on and after the 13th instact.

B. C. WHERRY, July, 194-1w Secretary.

CITIZENS BANK OF RICHMOND, June 30, 1874. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have THIS DAY declared a dividend of fifty coats per share (free of all taxes), to be placed to the credit of stock. This is one per cent, on the subscribes capital, or eight per cent, on the average capital for the year.

E. B. SNEAD, jy 1-1w

Cashier.

A T A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF THOMAL BANK OF RICHMOND, held on Friday, June 26, 1874, a dividend of Five FER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, free of tax, to be paid on and after the 6th July proximo.

JOHN B. MORTON,
Cashier, je 29-eodt6th jy

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF RICHMOND, RICHMOND, June 24, 1874. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS HE BUARD OF DIRECTOR OF STREET OF ST

THE STATE BANK OF VIRGINIA, PRICHMOND, VA., June 30, 1874. THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a dividend of four per cent. (free of taxes), payable on and after July 6, 1874.

NATIONAL BANK OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, VA., June 30, 1874. THIS BANK HAS DECLARED A DIVI-DEND (out of the profits of the past six months) of four parcent. (free from all taxes), pay-able to the stockholders on and after the 6th July next.

J. W. LOCKWOOD,

1y 1-6t

Cashler.

OFFICE VIRGINIA STATE INSURANCE CO., RICHMOND, June 29, 1874. DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DRY GOORS. OOK! READ! PONDER!

Having determined to consolidate our house, we are offering from this day until the first day of Au.

Are offering from this day until the first day of An.

VERY LARGE AND SELECTED STOCKS OP

DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS,

Contained in the houses Nos. 415 and 429 Broad atrect,

AT AND BELOW COST

As all these goods will have to be sold before August 1st, from which date the new firm will be syncar under the name and style of SYCEL BROTHERS,
we invite all in want of cheap and seasonable goods to give us a call, as we are satisfied that with the limense stocks on hand we can suit everybely in quality and price. Call soon and look at the bargains to be had at

to be had at

JULIUS SYCEL'S, 415 Broad street,

SAAC SYCEL'S, 429 Broad street,

The balance of our stock of LAWNS will be soid
at 10c. per yard. The store now occupied by Julius

Sycel is for rent.

TUNE 25, 1874. Ready-made LINEN SUITS.

VICTORIA LAWN SUITS, Embroidered LINEN POLONAISES. Tucked and embroidered CAMBRICS KIRTS, &c., just opened for travellers to springs and watering-T. R. PRICE & CO.

have received within a day or two many new goods for the summer. INEN TRAVELLING SUITS,

LAWN TRAYELLING SUITS,
Embroidered Linen Grenadine Suits, novemes;
Embroidered Linen Polonaises.
Casbric Skiets, incked, plain, and embroidered;
Shevland Wood Shawles, \$2 to \$5;
New Shades Populins, for suits;
Trimming silks, every color;
Blaces Satin for trimming;
Parasols and Sun-Shades, Corsetts,
Cotton and Thread Hose, Silk Ties,
Rufflergs, Sashes, Black SpanishesCarps,
Side-Band Organders, Deauthul;
Side-Band Laws,
Side-Band Laucoes,

FOR SUMMER.-Just opened by T. R. PRICE & CO.,

200 pieces New PRINTS, 10 and 12%c.

IDE-BAND CALICOES,

LAMA POINTS and SACQUES, SLEEVELESS JACKETS, KID GLOVES. GAUZE SHIRTS, READY-NADE SHIRTS, NEW SUMMER CASSINGRES, LINEN DRILLS, for gents and b GENTS and LAMISS SHIPS. GENTS' and LADIES' THREAD and SILK LISLE THREAD SHIRTS, &c., &c.

YEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON. HUDGINS, GORDON & CO. (June 22d) are opening

HOICE DRESS GOODS-very cheap : BORDERED LAWNS-new and cheap; LINEN FABRICS of all kinds for ladles' dress suits; Beautiful PERCALES at 1s.: More EASH RIBBONS at 75c.:

PANISH LACES, for scarfs and sacques;

GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' UNDERWEAR;

THREAD and BALBRIGGAN HOSIERY for ladies and FANS in variety. CARDOZO, FOURQUREAN & CO.

TORE, and in order to reduce stock before so do-CARDOZO, FOUROUREAN & CO. will for the next few weeks sell goods at greatly

In consequence of removing to their NEW

REDUCED PRICES. They offer unusual bargains in many desirable RENADINES.

BEREGES,

POPLINS, &c., from 15c. up. Their buyer being in New York, they will be reelving by every steamer fresh supplies of goods, many novel and exceedingly cheap, among which a

large lot of SILKS CHEAPER THAN EVER, HANDSOME SASH RIBBONS at 50c., A full stock of ORGANDIES, LAWNS, AC Just received, SOLID COLORED STRIPED VICTORIA LAWN with LACE to match-some

CLOTHING.

FOR SUMMER WEAR!

WHITE, FANCY, and BROWN DECKS MAR-SEILLES VESTINGS, LIGHT WEIGHT ENG-LISH SUITINGS, WORSTEDS and FRENCH DRAP D'ETE, for Gents' wear. RAP D'ETE, for Gents' wear. Attention is called to the above goods, as they will be made to suit the season and afford oppor-JOHN LATOUCHE.

CASH OR CREDIT,
to SATISFACTORY and RESPONSIBLE parties,
can be had
IN BUYING
SINE AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING
for MEN, YOUTHS, and BOYS,
at the old established house of

at the old established house of WM. IRA SMITH, Agt., WM. IRA SMITH, Agt., 1109 Main street.

SPRING CLOTHING. THE LARGEST STOCK to be found in the CITY

wear, CUT TASTY, MADE WELL, and for sale at Sign: LONG FLAG.

MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' or CHILDREN'S

COURT ORDERS. RICHMOND, VA., July 4, 1874.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, 88.—In re George Tyler, bankrupt: On petition of Thomas N. Weish, assigner, to self bankrupt's real and personal property free of fleus, and to transfer the leeps to the fund—It is ordered that the petitioner be, and he hereby is, authorized to call a meeting of the creditors of George Tyler, bankrupt, to be held in the office of the register in lankruptey at Richmond on the George Tyler, bankrupt, to be held in the onice of the register in lankruptcy at Richmond on the 15TH DAY OF JULY, at 10 o'ctock A. M., that cause be shown why the prayer of this petition should not be granted. And it is further ordered that he shall publish notice of said meeting in the Richmond Dispatch, and that he shall also serve notice by mail on all known flen creditors.

R. W. HUGHES, District Judge.

The parties interested in the above order are here-by notified thereof, and that the meeting above will be held as provided for.

THOMAS N. WELSH.

jy 6 td Assignee of George Tyler, bankrupt.

MILLINERY.

THE CHEAP STORE.

Mrs. C. C. THOMPSON has opened a MILLINERY STORE at No. 210 Severath street, three doors from Broad, where she intends to sell cheaper than the cicapest. Having bought her goods for cash, she can afford to set extremely cheap. Her goods are well selected, canse quently will please the most fastiblous both in, quality and price. A call will secure great bargains.

ap 2-Th&M3m

HENCEFORTH FROM THIS BAY I shall dispuse of my ENTIRE STOCK AT and BELOW COST be order to close business by September 1st.

As this will positively be my last season in 21chmond great bargains in SASH RIBBONS.

BONNETS, FRENCH FLOWERS.

and everything desirable in the line of PRENCH MILLINERY FANCY GOODS.

MME. DEMELMAN, 13:33 Main street.

NO MONOPOLY, NO EXTORTION,
AND NO OTHER HUMBUG.—WILLIAM
WILDT, SR.—327 BROAD STREET 327—ESTABLISHED IN 1854—DEALER AND MANUFAC.
TÜRER OF HUMAN HAIRWORK.—The attention of the ladies is called to the facts: That I self
goods as cheap as they are sold at any other place;
that through my long experience in the business
and all the new advaurages for working ap combings I am able to satisfy my enstomers; that Hair
Jevelry is only made by me in this city; that all
work in my line will be done at short notice and in
a workmanlike manner. HAIRWORK, &c.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF PAST-DUE
BONDS of the CITY OF RICHDIOND are
hereby informed that they will be redeemed on
presentation at the office of the City Auditor of
and after the 6th day of July, 1874.

Commissioners of the Slaking Faud.

J. B. ROYSTER. Secretary.

J. B. ROYSTER, Secretary, RICHMOND, June 20, 1874.

TURNIP SEED.—LANDRETH'S NEW CROP of TURNIP SEED just received by BODEKER BRUTHERS, Drugg isk.